

REMARKS

Claim 1-54 are pending. Claims 1, 17, 28 and 44 are amended for clarity.

The Examiner rejected Claims 1-2, 7-16, 28-29, and 34-43 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication 20020032048 ("Kitao"), in view of U.S. Patent Application Publication 20010035683 ("Yearwood"). With respect to independent Claims 1 and 28, the Examiner states:

Regarding claim 1, Kitao discloses an in-vehicle wireless communication system handset controller (105, figure 2) comprising a central processing unit (205, fig. 3), an interface (202a, figure 3) which allows a wireless communication system handset (106, figure 3) to be controlled by the central processing Unit, an input unit (203, figure 3 and figures 7A-7B), an output unit (210, figure 3) comprising a display, wherein the central processing unit executes instructions which allow the keys of the input unit to be used to provide input data to the handset, and which output data to be display on the handset on the display of the output unit, while the handset is operationally coupled to the handset controller ((0045) though (0070); Kitao further teaches providing a convenient in-vehicle wireless communication system handset controller that makes an easy-to-operate ((0013) through (00152).

Kitao does not specifically teach the wireless communication system handset accesses a wide area computer network and allow the location information processing unit allows the communication handset to be controlled by CPU; the input unit comprising data input keys larger than keys on a keypad of the handset and the output unit comprising the display larger than a display of the handset, wherein displayed message text characters on the output unit display are larger than displayed message text character on the handset display.

However, the preceding limitation is known in the art of communications. Yearwood teaches a portable computer (corresponding to laptop computer) adapted to communicate wirelessly via a cellular telephone in a vehicle, the laptop computer typically includes larger keypad and screen than a cellular telephone, the user of the system can also transmit and receive E-mail (corresponding to the use of wide area network), information received in the computer can be viewed in large

characters (paragraphs 16-41). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to implement the technique of Yearwood within the system of Kitao in order to provide a full range mobile telephone services with the additional capability of displaying mobile telephone text messages on the larger and more legible display screen instead of restricted screen present in typical mobile phone (paragraph 33).

\* \* \*

Regarding claim 28, the limitations of the claim are rejected as the same reasons set forth in claim 1.

Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's rejection. As amended, Claims 1 and 28 each recite an interface to a location information processing unit, which accesses a wide area network through a wireless communication system handset and that both the central processing unit and the location information processing unit can take control of the handset:

an interface to a location information processing unit, the location information processing unit being connected to a wireless communication system handset, wherein, through the wireless communication system handset, the location information unit accesses a wide area computer network and wherein the location information processing unit and the central processing unit are each capable of taking control of the wireless communication handset;

As explained in Applicants' Specification, at page 9, lines 22-33, for example, with access to a wide area network provided through the handset, such a location information processing unit may be used in conjunction with a motor vehicle fleet management system. Neither Kitao nor Yearwood discloses or suggests a location information processing system accessing a wide area network through the handset or the attendant benefits. Yearwood merely discloses use of a GPS system in navigation:

Another advantageous embodiment of the invention additionally comprises a GPS (Global Positioning Satellite) unit, such as is frequently employed as an aid to vehicle navigation, connected to the portable computer 1 by means of

the docking station 2. This would constitute one of the optional further facilities which may be connected to the system. It is known that GPS data may be taken into account by route planning software to aid its operations. The ability to integrate this data and plan routes in "real-time" is a further benefit of the present invention.

(Yearwood, at paragraph [0036])

Yearwood's GPS unit is not connected to the wireless communication system handset.

Therefore, Applicants submit that Claims 1 and 28, and their respective dependent Claims 2, 7-16, 29, and 34-43, are each allowable over the combined teachings of Kitao and Yearwood. Reconsideration and allowance of Claims 1-2, 7-16, 28-29, and 34-43 are therefore requested.

The Examiner rejected Claims 3 and 30 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kitao, in view of Yearwood and further in view of U.S. Patent 5,991,640 ("Lilja"). The Examiner states:

Regarding claims 3, 30, Kitao in view of Yearwood differs from the claimed invention in not specifically teaching short message service messages being input via the input unit and output through the output unit.

However, it is notoriously well known in the art of a portable cellular telephone having expanded functions including short message services, for example see Lilja (col. 2 lines 19-28). Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kitao in view of Yearwood in having short message service messages being input via the input unit and output through the output unit, as per teaching of Lilja, in order to provide expanded functions.

Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's rejection. Claims 3 and 30 depend respectively from Claims 1 and 28. As Lilja does not disclose or suggest a location information processing unit that accesses a wide area network through the handset, Lilja does not cure the deficiencies of Kitao and Yearwood discussed above with respect to Claims 1 and

28. Accordingly, Claims 3 and 30 are each allowable over the combined teachings of Kitao, Yearwood and Lilja. Reconsideration and allowance of Claims 3 and 30 are therefore requested.

The Examiner rejected Claims 4-6, 17-23, 25-27, 31-33, 44-50 and 52-54 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kitao, in view of Japanese Patent Publication 10-291,446 (“Hiyashi”)<sup>1</sup>, the Examiner relying on Hiyashi to teach “a telephone system comprising a warning unit generating warning based on the connection state of a portable telephone mounted in a vehicle and the vehicle state in order to inform the connection status to a user, thereby making user friendly.”

Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner’s rejection. Claims 4-6 and 31-33 depend respectively from Claims 1 and 28. As Hiyashi does not disclose or suggest a location information processing unit that accesses a wide area network through the handset, Hiyashi does not cure the deficiencies of Kitao and Yearwood discussed above with respect to Claims 1 and 28. Accordingly, Claims 4-6 and 31-33 are each allowable over the combined teachings of Kitao, Yearwood and Hiyashi.

With respect to Claims 17-23, 25-27, 44-50 and 52-54, each of these claims recite:

providing a location processing unit that couples to a wireless communication handset, wherein the location processing unit, through the wireless communication handset, accesses a wide area network;

As discussed above, neither Kitao nor Yearwood discloses or suggests a location processing unit that accesses a wide area network through a wireless communication handset.

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<sup>1</sup> Although the Examiner did not mention Yearwood in the rejection statement, the Examiner’s discussion indicate that the Examiner relied on both Kitao and Yearwood in the manner discussed with respect to the rejection of Claims 1 and 28. Accordingly, Applicants treat the Examiner’s rejection as over the combined teachings of Kitao, Yearwood and Hiyashi.

Therefore, Applicants submit that Claims 17-23, 25-27, 44-50 and 52-54 are allowable over Kitao and Yearwood for the reasons already discussed above. As Hiyashi merely discloses a mechanism for generating a warning when the handset is not properly seated, Claims 17-23, 25-27, 44-50 and 52-54 are each allowable over the combined teachings of Kitao, Yearwood and Hiyashi.

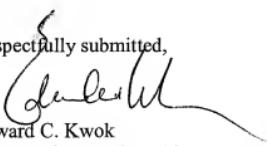
Reconsideration and allowance of Claims 4-6, 17-23, 25-27, 31-33, 44-50 and 52-54 are therefore requested.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that all pending claims (i.e., Claims 1-54) are each allowable over the prior art of record. Reconsideration and allowance of these claims are respectfully requested.

*Fee Authorization:* No fee is believed to be required. However, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment associated with this communication to Deposit Account No. 50-2257.

If the Examiner has any questions regarding the above, the Examiner is respectfully requested to telephone the undersigned Attorney for Applicants at 408-392-9250.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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